

case of the Bassini, while the conformation of the scape in one case and the character of the claws in another is drawn upon to separate tribes. So we have the time honored inconsistency of treatment repeated.

While we could have wished to have the subject treated from some new viewpoint, yet the result will be of value to all students of this group, no matter what fauna is considered, especially in view of the treatment of a number of species that are genotypes of widely distributed genera and the introduction of so many good figures which act as a guide to the habitus in a group where habitus is so important in introducing the uninitiated to the study of the group.

### NOTES ON NEARCTIC MANTISPIDÆ.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

Our species of this family are not numerous; on the occasion of adding two more I tabulate the genera that are now known to be represented in the United States. The genus *Trichoscelia* occurs in Mexico, and so may be taken later on our side of the border.

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| 1. Two claws to tarsus I; axillary vein forked in margin; pronotum short, bristly; female with long ovipositor . . . . .  | <i>Symphrasis</i>  |   |
| But one claw to tarsus I, axillary vein not forked; pronotum more elongate; no ovipositor . . . . .   |                    | 2 |
| 2. Pronotum without transverse furrows or corrugations, finely haired; first radial cell with but one branch . . . . .  | <i>Mantispilla</i> |   |
| Pronotum transversely furrowed, not hairy, usually more than one branch from first radial cell . . . . .  |                    | 3 |
| 3. Upper branch of first radial sector bent up to unite with second radial sector, or connected thereto by very short cross-vein; radial cells very slender . . . . . | <i>Climaciella</i> |   |
| Upper branch of first radial sector connected to second radial sector by a rather long cross-vein; radial cells broader; pronotum more elongate . . . . .             | <i>Mantispa</i>    |   |

*Symphrasis* includes but one species, *S. signata* Hagen, from the Southwest.

*Climaciella* was made by Enderlein for our *Mantispa brunnea* Say; it will also include *M. floridana* Bks.

*Mantispa* includes several species, one of which, *M. mast* Hag., has never been refound.

*Mantispilla* was considered a subgenus by Enderlein; as defined above it makes a good genus; we have two species hitherto undescribed.

**Mantispilla scabrosa**, new species.

Pale; a broad median brown stripe on face down over labrum, a narrow brown stripe each side between antennæ and the eye; antennæ mostly pale, but with dark tip, before which it is paler than elsewhere; vertex with a few dark spots; pronotum pale, quite long, broad in front, but tapering evenly behind, clothed above with many short, stiff black bristles; thorax darker on sides above, the lobes with black bristles; pleura dark, with faint yellow streaks; legs pale, femur I reddish brown, blackish within; abdomen dark, unmarked. Wings hyaline, subcostal area and stigma reddish brown, a faint dark cloud under stigma on the cross-vein; venation blackish; first radial cell with one branch, second with two or three, third with two, second cell much narrowed at tip; cells beyond stigma higher than long; cross-vein between first and second radial sectors as long as width of costal area.

Expanse, 28 mm.

From Mesilla, New Mexico (Morse).

**Mantispilla pulchella**, new species.

Pale; a narrow median brown stripe on the face, forked at base of antennæ, basal joint of antennæ pale, beyond dark brown; pronotum long, brown on each side, above with scattered fine, short, pale hairs, likewise some on the lobes of mesonotum, thorax pale yellowish, marked with dark brown on pleura and in front, legs pale, front femora, except base, reddish brown, darker within, middle and hind femora with dark line beneath on basal part. Abdomen pale, darker on venter, above with some dark spots. Wings hyaline, subcostal area and stigma pale yellowish, veins black, except median and radius, which are pale; radial cells broad, each with but one branch in the fore-wings; in hind wings with one branch from first radial cell, two from second cell, none from third; cells beyond end of stigma longer than high.

Expanse, 20 mm.

From Eureka, Utah, July 22 (Spalding)